The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,082.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 24. 1786.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MR WOODS's NIGHT.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, April 26. will be presented A Comedy, *(not acted these two years)* called, The

SCHOOL FOR WIVES.

Belville, Mr WOODS
Torrington, Mr O'REILLY;
Captain Savage, Mr ILIFF;
Leeson, Mr SPARKS;
Conolly, Mr HALLION;
And General Savage, Mr WILSON.
Mrs Belville, Mrs SPARKS;
Miss Leeson, Mrs J. BLAND;
Lady Rachel Mildew, Mrs MOUNTFORT;
Mrs Tempest, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Miss Walsingham, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.

After the Play, will be delivered,

The Picture of a Playhouse;
Or, BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL.
By CAPTAIN JOHN WOOD,
Late of the 58th Regiment.

After which, a Tragi-comic burlesque Interlude, called, The

WHAT D'YE CALL IT?

Jonas Dock, Mr WILSON;
Squire Thomas, Mr KIPPLING;
And Miss Kitty, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.

TRAGEDIANS.

Timothy Peaseod, Mr WILSON;
Serjeant of Grenadiers, Mr HALLION;
And Thomas Filbert, Mr KIPPLING.
Dorcas, Mrs J. BLAND;—Aunt, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Kitty Carrot, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.

The PROLOGUE, by JONAS DOCK.
The EPILOGUE, by a PARISH CLERK.
At the end of the Interlude, the celebrated Song of AULD ROBIN GRAY, by Mrs ILIFF.

To which will be added a Farce, *(never performed here)* called, The

MOGUL TALE;
OR, THE
DESCENT OF THE BALLOON.

Performed at the Theatres Royal of London, Dublin, York, &c. with the greatest applause.

The Great Mogul, Mr WOODS;
Omar, Mr W. WELLS;—Hassan, Mr LE BRUN;
Doctor Phlogiston, (the contriver of the Balloon) Mr BELL;
And Johnny the Cobler, Mr WILSON.
Fatima, Mrs WOODS;
Sophia, Mrs HENDERSON;—Zayda, Mrs J. BLAND;
And Fanny, the Cobler's Wife, Mrs SPARKS.

In Act I. The BALLOON, with its Aerial Passengers, will appear descending.
In Act II. A GRAND PROCESSION.

Tickets to be had of Mr WOODS, at his house, (No. 4.) Shakespeare-Square; and of Mr GIBB at the Office of the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

For the Benefit of Mr GIBB.

On THURSDAY Evening, April 27. will be presented, A Favourite Comedy, called, The

FASHIONABLE LOVER.

Mortimer, Mr WOODS;
Colin Macleod (the Faithful Highlander) Mr CHARTERIS;
And Aubrey, Mr KEMBLE.
Miss Bridgemore, Mrs WOODS;
And Miss Aubrey, Mrs W. WELLS.

End of the Play, Mr WILSON will, *(by particular desire)* give the Audience "A TWIGGLE AND A FRIZZ."

And Mr KIPPLING will present them with their old favourite SONG of "FOUR AND TWENTY FIDDLERS."

To which will be added, a Pastoral Entertainment, called,

FLORIZEL AND PERDITA.

Florizel, Mr WOODS;
Autolicus, (the Ballad-singing Pedlar), Mr WILSON;
And Perdita, (with the sheep-shearing song), Mrs ILIFF.

Mr GIBB most respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the charges of the House at his own risk. Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

Price of Teas and Spirits Reduced.

JOHN SWANSTON, at the head of Carrubber's Close, acquaints the Ladies and the worthy Trades of Edinburgh, that his large stock of Gottenburgh and other Black and Green Teas, also Foreign and British Spirits, are selling as follow, viz.

Bohea, 2 s. and 2 s. 6 d.; Congo, 3 s. 8 d. 4 s. and 4 s. 3 d.; Fine ditto, 4 s. 6 d. and 5 s.; Shoushong, 5 s. 3 d. and 5 s. 6 d.; Finest ditto, 5 s. 9 d. to 6 s. 6 d.; Good Green, 3 s. 8 d. 4 s. and 6 s.; Fine Hyson, 7 s. 9 d. and 8 s.; Finest ditto, 9 s. and 10 s.; Fine Coffee, 1 s. 8 d.—Best Double Rum, 8 s. 6 d. per gallon; Single ditto, 6 s. Coniac Brandy, 9 s.; French ditto, 7 s.; ditto, 6 s.; Holland Gin, 6 s.; ditto, 4 s. 6 d.; Shrub, 5 s.; Fairntosh, 5 s. Fine old Whisky, 4 s.; Proof ditto, 3 s. 8 d.; ditto, 3 s. 4 d.; Fine Raw Sugar, 6 d.; French Prunes, 9 d.; and Best French Vinegar, 2s. per pint. Sugars at prime cost to those who take pounds of tea. Groceries at the lowest prices. The Hyson at 10 s a great bargain. Commissions carefully answered.

FOR LONDON direct,
THE BETSEY,
WILLIAM MILLER Master,

A fine new smack, Whitby built, well manned, and sails fast, is just now taking in goods at Leith for London, and will sail the 4th May next.

This ship was built on purpose for the London trade at Whitby, has two cabins (with excellent beds and bedding) elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, who may depend on the best of usage, and every attention and respect paid to them.

For freight or passage apply to Mr John Beadie merchant, Leith, or to the Captain on board.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
THE SHIP
ALEXANDER,
ALEXANDER RITCHIE Master.

She is a good vessel, sails fast, has a new Mediterranean pass, and excellent accommodations for passengers; is expected to be ready to take in goods at Greenock in a few days, and will be clear to sail by the 30th of April.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Allan and Steuart, Edinburgh, Mr William Donald merchant, Glasgow, or John Stuart, Greenock.

Grand Medley of Entertainments.

THE SIEUR REA, sen. begs leave, in the most respectful manner, to inform the Nobility and Gentry of this city and its vicinity, that previous to his leaving this kingdom, he intends performing this and every evening this week only, and most assuredly no longer, in the large Room in Bailie Fife's Close, north side of the High Street, below the New Bridge,

The whole of his Amusing, Philosophical, Mathematical, Mechanical, and Astonishing Card-Experiments, with a great variety of new Improvements. For the particulars, the Public are referred to the hand bills.

To which will be added,

HORNPIPE AND STAGE DANCING,

By Mr GARMAN, who will exhibit his POLANDERS EQUILIBRIUMS, on a Chair, Candlesticks, and Ladder, called THE WORLD TURN'D UPSIDE DOWN.

In particular, he will stand upon his head on the top of the Ladder all on Fire, which never was performed by any person but himself.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Corri and Sutherland's music shop, at Mr Smith's perfumer, Bridge Street, at Mr Henderson's stabler, Grassmarket, and of Sieur Rea, at Mr Macdowal's, Stocking-maker, West Bow.

Admittance, Front Seats 1 s. Back Seats 6 d.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

WITHIN the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and COMPANY, Leith, upon Tuesday the 25th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

3000 Libs. of CAROLINA INDIGO, in lots of 100 to 400 libs. weight.

200 Barrels AMERICAN POT ASHES, in lots of two barrels or upwards, as the exposers may see meet.

There will likewise be exposed several tons of DANTZIC PEARL ASHES.

N. B. The American Pot Ashes are all of the first quality, rarely to be met with, and merit the attention of every manufacturer in the bleaching and soap branches.

The goods may be seen, and catalogues had on the day preceding, and on the morning of the day of sale.

WANTED, at Whitsunday next,

A GENTLEWOMAN of good Education, who understands Music, all sorts of Needle-Work, and can be well recommended as a Governess for Young Ladies.

Apply to Mrs Ross milliner, head of Old Assembly Close.

Carters and Labourers Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Turnpike Roads of the County of Edinburgh, and District of Lasswade, having resolved to put the road in that District from the eight mile stone at Cockpen, to the twenty-six mile stone at the extremity of the County, in complete repair with all possible expedition, a number of CARTERS and LABOURERS are wanted for that purpose.

Those therefore who are willing to engage, are desired to apply to Robert Bell merchant, opposite to the Fleshmarket, Dalkeith, on Saturday the 29th current, or any after Saturday, who is empowered by the Trustees to bargain with such as offer, and to engage them for some months certain, on proper encouragement.

Money Wanted to Borrow,

At Four and a Half per cent.

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS, at the term of Martinmas next, upon most undoubted heritable security. The interest to be most punctually paid, either in London or Edinburgh; and the borrower will have no objection to be bound to pay the principal in London, when required.—The money will be taken either in one or smaller sums, from 2000 l. and upwards.

Apply to William Lumsdaine, clerk to the signet.

HAY FOR SALE, viz.

SOME fine Natural Grass Hay at East Craigie and Craigie Mill, near Cramond Bridge; also some coarser Hay and some Oat Straw at Leuchold, on the Queensferry road.—Price of the fine about 9 d. per stone, and of the other from 6 d. to 7 d. at the stack-foot, but 3-4ths per stone more if drove by the proprietor, *i. e.* about 10 d. if delivered at Edinburgh. Enquire of Mr Young writer, West Bow, Edinburgh, or of the overseers at Barnbougle Castle.

N. B. Barnbougle parks will be opened on Monday first, and cattle received, for the season only, every Monday from ten to three o'clock, but at no other time.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Lands in Forfarshire to be Sold.

To be Sold by public roup, within the house of Robert M'Intosh, vintner in Alyth, upon Tuesday the 6th day of June 1786, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon,

THE LANDS OF BELLATY, lying in the parish of Glenisla and shire of Forfar, described in the title-deeds thereof as five sixth parts, including Westerneeds as one of these five sixth parts. These lands hold of the Duke of Argyle, as superior, for payment of 6l. 1s. 4d. Scots of yearly feu-duty to the Earl of Moray, as in the right of the abbot of Cupar, and doubling the feu-duty at the entry of each heir or singular successor. They are situated in the most agreeable part of that Highland country, have a south exposure, and easy declivity to the water of Isla, with an extensive out-pasture, and privilege on the hills and muirs adjacent, besides a privilege of shealling and summer pasture in the glen at some distance, called the Finlate. The tenants houses are in good repair, and they are bound to keep them up; and there are several acres of natural wood upon the lands, almost ready for cutting, which have been in use to yield near a year's rent of the whole lands once in twenty years.

The yearly free rent of these lands is about 48l. Sterling, as presently let to responsible tenants, and the rent regularly paid; and as they are situated in a fine sporting country, on the south skirts of the Grampions, would make an agreeable summer retreat for a Gentleman of fortune.

Any person inclining to purchase may apply to Mr John Ogilvy of Wester Leitfie, the proprietor; William Ogilvy, writer at Leitfie, his son; Mr Thomas Mitchell at Craig; or Thomas Rattray, writer in Edinburgh, either of whom will show inventories of the title-deeds, which are complete and clear, and the title-deeds themselves are now in the hands of the said Thomas Rattray.

TO be SOLD by public roup within Gibb's Coffeehouse, Leith, upon Thursday the 27th of April current, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The BRIGANTINE called,

The MAGDALENA,

With her float-boat and apparelling as she presently lies in the harbour of Leith, burden about sixty six tons carpenter's measure.

Inventaries of the ship, and articles of sale are in the hands of John Peat, writer in Edinburgh.

PREMIUMS AT THE LINEN HALL.

Trustees Office, Edinburgh, April 21. 1786.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, having seen the good effects of the Premiums which have been given for several years past upon various kinds of Linen, Haberdashery, and Woollen Goods, lodged for competition at the Linen Hall,—have resolved to give the following Premiums upon the articles under mentioned, to be lodged in the Hall on or before the 14th day of December next; after which the preferences will be determinted by Judges to be appointed by the Trustees:

Art. 1. For the best 20 pieces of stout yard-wide linen, fit for shirting, 4 pieces of a set, from 7 to 7100, on a scale of 40 inches, to be made of yarn spun from Scots flax, L. 15 0 0
For the second best 20 pieces ditto, 10 0 0

2. For the best 48 pieces, 35 yards in length, and 29 inches in breadth, of bleached linen, the nearest imitation, both in the manufacturing and lapping, of the foreign fabric known by the name of *Plaillis*, assorted in four numbers, different in quality, (as is the mode of assorting the foreign,) 12 pieces of each number, - 15 0 0

3. For the best 48 pieces of the same kind of cloth, *unbleached*, of the same length and breadth, and assorted as above, 15 0 0

4. For the best 240 pieces, 7 yards each, of *bleached* linen, the nearest imitation, both in the manufacturing and lapping of the foreign fabric known by the name of *Britannias*—160 pieces of these linens to be 20 inches in breadth, and assorted in *eight* numbers, different in quality, 20 pieces of each number—and the other 80 pieces to be 35 inches in breadth, and assorted in *four* numbers, different in quality, 20 pieces of each (as is the mode of assorting the foreign), - - 20 0 0

N. B. Specimens of these goods, with the particular mode of lapping and assorting required for the foreign market, will be shewn at the Linen Hall.

5. For the best two suits of damask linen, both with regard to quality and elegance of pattern, each suit to be of a pattern intirely new, 20 0 0

6. For the best nine pieces of cloth of seven hundreds, made intirely of cotton, for printing, not under 25 yards in length, and from 30 to 32 inches in breadth, the yarn to be spun in Scotland, 12 0 0
For the second best nine pieces ditto, 6 0 0

7. For the best twelve pieces clear lawn, 10 yards in length, and of the common breadth, 3 pieces of a set, wove in reeds from 12 to 1500 upon ell or 37 inches, to be made of yarn spun from Scots flax, 20 0 0
For the second best 12 pieces ditto, 10 0 0

8. For the best 10 pieces of hunters cloth, not under 25 yards long, and 7-8ths broad, and not exceeding 4 s. 6 d. per yard in value, 15 0 0
For the second best 12 pieces ditto, 10 0 0

9. For the best eight pieces of dressed cloth, not under 20 yards long, and 3-4ths broad, and not exceeding 3 s. per yard, in value, 12 0 0
For the second best 8 pieces ditto, 8 0 0

10. For the best eight pieces of dressed cloth, of the same length and breadth as the preceding, and not exceeding 2 s. per yard in value, 8 0 0
For the second best 8 pieces ditto, 5 0 0

11. For the best 12 pieces of cloth, in imitation of the fabric known by the name of *Kendal Cottons*, not under 20 yards in length, and 7-8ths in breadth, and not exceeding 3 s. 3 d. per yard in value, 12 0 0
For the second best 8 pieces ditto, 8 0 0
Specimens of this sort of cloth will be seen at the Linen Hall.

12. For the best 12 pieces of flannel, in imitation of the Welsh manufacture, not under 25 yards in length, nor under 7-8ths broad, and not exceeding 1 s. 4 d. per yard in value, 8 0 0
The five preceding articles to be manufactured entirely of Scots wool, and dyed of various colours.

13. For the best 3 dozen of felt hats, *i. e.* made entirely of Scots wool, not exceeding 3 s. each in value. 6 0 0

14. For the best drawing on design paper of a damask table napkin, the drawing not to exceed 90 designs by 50, that is, the napkin to be 100 designs long by 80 broad, 10 0 0
For the second best drawing, 5 0 0
Total, L. 255 0 0

There being reason to suspect, that, in former competitions for premiums, where the prices are specified, goods have been produced that could not be made at such prices; therefore, notice is hereby given, that the persons gaining the premiums in future must sell the goods to any person or persons willing to buy them at the prices specified; and it is expected by the Trustees, that the owners of the goods will make to any person such a quantity as may be desired, at the same prices, and of a quality equally good.

No person or company will be allowed to gain more than one of those premiums.

Every person or company that has in former years gained three full premiums, under any particular article before mentioned, excepting for the drawing of damask patterns, will be debarred from competing.

The Trustees reserve to themselves a power of giving such part only of any premium as the performance shall appear to deserve; and, in case of its not having any merit, no premium shall be allowed.

Should any person be detected in lodging goods that were presented at a former competition, or in any other species of fraud, he shall forfeit the premium, and be disqualified for a future competition, and the fraud will be published in the news-papers.

Every competitor must lodge, along with his goods, a note, *sealed*, containing in the inside his name and designation, and upon the cover the denomination of goods to which the note belongs; which note will not be opened until after the preferences are determined, and not at all, if the goods be not found worthy of a premium. And, there must also be lodged an open invoice, (having the same seal distinctly affixed to some part of it) mentioning the selling-prices, without the maker's name. All the goods must be completely dressed and finished for sale; and every competitor who shall be found entitled to a premium, must make oath, before recovering payment, "That the goods with "which he competed were of Scots manufacture; that they "never were presented at any former competition; and "that they were every way in terms of the regulations "herein contained."

By order of the Trustees,
ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

Cargo of the Ship Mary, Capt. Hay.

THE Committee appointed by a General Meeting of Proprietors in the Cargo of the Mary, Captain Hay, stranded on the coast of Lincolnshire in November last, beg leave to call the attention of the Proprietors to the following notice:

The Committee having often met, and taken much trouble upon account of the proprietors, in examining the accompts, collecting the invoices, and proportioning the salvage, which, after all expences they at that time were informed of, they proportioned the salvage at 4½ per cent. light goods, and 6 per cent on heavy and bulky goods; and appointed James Whyte, merchant in Leith, to collect the same: But being of late informed by him, that the proportion had not been sufficient, owing to invoices having been delivered in different names, although afterwards found to belong only to one person, and several incidental charges not before produced, and a wrong summing of one of the pages—The Committee having carefully examined these particulars, and found them to be just; it was therefore necessary, that the small addition of 15 s. per 100 l. bearing should be further collected from the different proprietors: and being a thing so reasonable and just, they hope no person will hesitate to pay the same to the said James Whyte: But if any do, the Committee think it their duty to inform the Proprietors, that they will take no further trouble in this matter, upon their account. And, therefore, have given Mr Whyte orders to prosecute every person refusing to pay this small additional charge; which, after all, is perhaps the lowest salvage ever collected in a case of the like kind.

EDINBURGH, *April 21.* 1786.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM BAIN, Flesher in Edinburgh.

THAT upon the application of the said William Bain, with concurrence of Archibald Kidd, farmer at Winchburgh, one of his Creditors to the extent required by law,—the Lord Dunsinnan, Ordinary officiating on the Bills, by interlocutor dated the 22d April current, was pleased to sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said William Bain, and to appoint his Creditors to meet in the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 3d day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to chuse an interim factor thereon.

The Creditors are therefore required to attend the said meeting for the above purpose, and to bring with them their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, all in terms of the statute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM SCOT, Vintner in Edinburgh.

GEORGE GARDINER, brewer at Burrowloch, the trustee, having disposed of the said William Scot's heritable subjects, intends to make a division of the price thereof among the Creditors, at the term of Whitsunday first.

They will therefore immediately lodge their claims, and oaths upon the verity thereof, with the trustee, that a scheme of division may be prepared; and such of the creditors, who, in consequence of former advertisements, may have given in their claims to Mr James Sanders writer to the signet, will please call for them, and lodge them with the trustee.

Mr Gardiner requests a meeting of the whole Creditors of the said William Scot, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, (Ramsay's) on Wednesday next the 26th current, at one o'clock afternoon, upon business of importance.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustee for the Creditors of ALEXANDER and JOHN LEARMONTHS, merchants in Leith, hereby gives notice to the Creditors, that there will be a dividend ready to be paid to them by the Trustee on Monday the 1st of May next, and to call for the same any day that week, from ten forenoon to two afternoon.—In the mean time, they may see in his hands the scheme of this distribution, containing a state of the funds and debts.

Judicial Sale of Durn,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

And the Price farther reduced.

TO be Sold by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d day of June 1786, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands, Barony, and Estate of DURN, with the Teinds and Mill of the same, lying in the parish of Fordyce and shire of Banff; the proven free rent whereof, exclusive of the cess, which is paid by the tenants, is 721 l. 6 s. 4 d. 3-12ths; and the upset price, which originally was 19,467 l. 10 s. 6 d. and was afterwards reduced to 18,000 l. is now to be 17,000 l. Sterling.

The valued rent is 952 l. Scots; and those parts of the lands held of the Crown entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county.

The estate is reckoned to contain about 1600 Scots acres, exclusive of a share in an undivided common and moss. It is situated within a quarter of a mile of that populous flourishing sea-port town, called Portsoy, five miles from Banff, and three from Cullen, through all which the great post-road leads, and in that district of the shire called the BOYNE, remarkable for its excellent soil and climate; fertile in all kinds of grain, and of late much distinguished for a spirit of improvement.—The estate is well tenanted, most of the leases nearly expired; and, upon a renewal, it is expected will yield more than double the present rent.—The lands abound with lime-stone, marble, and whin-stone quarries; and on the hill of Durn there are great quantities of white stone, fit for potteries, for which advantageous offers have been made. The lands are also well accommodated with the means of improvement, as the barony has a servitude on the inexhaustible mosses of Park, and, from their vicinity to water-carriage, coal, and every other necessary, are easily procured. The Gardens of Durn are very extensive, and well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds; a considerable part of the estate contiguous to the house is inclosed and subdivided with whin and thorn hedges, with belts of thriving young plantations, which renders the parks remarkably warm and well sheltered. There is likewise a good deal of old planting about the house, on which no value is put.

A new house may be set down at a little distance from the old one, on a more elevated and most eligible spot, in the middle of a rich loamy field of forty acres, well supplied with spring and running water, and diversified with most delightful and extensive prospects of the Moray Frith and adjacent country.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of session; and the rental, with a measurement of the estate, in the hands of Andrew Steuart jun. writer to the signet, agent in the sale; to whom, or Mr Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of Session, intending purchasers may apply for other particulars. A plan of the estate lies with Mr James Duff at Banff, factor appointed by the Court; and John Ross, gardener at Durn, will show the grounds.

LONDON, *April* 20.

This day se'ennight the daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain to the King, is to be christened at his Lordship's house in Arlington-street, St James's. Their Majesties, together with the Princess Royal, are to be sponsors, and will stand in person. Diligent search is making after old precedents, to regulate this distinguished honour with the highest respect; and the greatest preparations are in agitation, that luxury and fancy can suggest, to make the ceremony the most dignified and splendid that has been seen in England for many years.

This is the first time the Princess Royal has stood godmother, in person, to any child. Their Majesties stood, in person, to the first child of Lord Derby, and not since.

In the course of next month her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth will, by the advice of the physicians, go down to make use of the salt waters for the farther establishment of her health.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke Lauzon, returned to town from Newmarket races.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke d'Orleans arrived at his house in Portland-place, from Paris. The Duke de Fitz-James, grandson of the Pretender, accompanied the Duke d'Orleans from Paris here, which journey the above two noblemen performed in 42 hours. On their arrival, they immediately went to Gray's, in Bond-street, on business relative to the Cardinal de Rohan, whose party they very warmly espouse. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was, accidentally, at Gray's when the Duke d'Orleans and Duke de Fitz-James came in. After the usual salutations, his Royal Highness invited them to Carlton-house to dinner, where the three Princes dined, and enjoyed a very chearful evening together. Forty years have made a most considerable revolution in principles as well as politics; the grandfathers of these two illustrious personages fought each o her in the field, and the Crown of England was the contest. Their grandsons, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Duke de Fitz-James, embrace in ties of friendship and hospitality, in the very heart of that country for which so much blood was unhappily shed; whilst the Duke d'Orleans, whose ancestor kindled the flames of the rebellion, promotes an intercourse, and joins in a harmony which reflects a lustre on the most exalted dignity.

The beautiful and accomplished widow is still the theme of every tongue,—but the marriage, the mysterious marriage, is yet as mysterious as ever; the Lady is, however, received every where as an *honest woman*.

Phaetons and *giggs* are daily becoming the fashionable sport; the latter in particular, which, when decorated with *three feathers*, is entituled the *Fitz-gigg*.

Among the many collections boasted of in this country, it must be acknowledged, that the most rare and most valuable is their Majesties *collection of children*.

Yesterday, Mr Adams, the American Ambassador, had a long conference with the Marquis of Carmarthen, at his new office, Whitehall.

Sir George Osborne is appointed Colonel of the 71st regiment.

The important island of Jamaica is still without a Governor.

Yesterday the two new Chairmen of the East India Company had a conference with Mr Pitt at his house in Downing-street.

Major Geilles, Major Henry Barnett and family, from St Helena, and Miss Fanny Doveton, are arrived in the Lascelles.

The Royal Admiral arrived at St Helena the 17th of February, and sailed with the Lascelles.

The Lord Camden arrived at St Helena the 19th of February, from Bombay.

The Houghton, Chesterfield, and Alfred, sailed from China the 1st of December.

The Northumberland had failed for Surat, and expected to be sent to China, as it was doubtful whether there would be a cargo for her at Bombay.

The King's ships were to leave Bombay the 15th of January, for England.

The Lascelles left eighteen ships in China—the Winterton was daily expected.

There were also nine English country ships; three Danes, one of the former season; three Swedes, two of the former season; four Dutch; four Spanish; one Prussian; one Imperial; one French; not any American.

The Duke of Montrose was to receive a cargo of pepper in the course of December 1785.

The Lascelles, Captain Wakefield, bound from China to Europe, spoke with a Portuguese vessel from Bengal, at sea, who informed him, that the Montagu, Captain Brettel, was burnt in Bengal river. This accident, we hear, happened by some melted pitch that run over on the deck, and communicated with a quantity of saltpetre that was put on board as part of the vessel's cargo. The purser of the Lascelles brought this account to the India-house yesterday, which not being official, we are left to think at large as to the importance of the damage sustained; from whence we may conjecture, that the conflagration was not sudden enough to endanger the lives of the people. It is added, that there was very little of the intended cargo on board at the time this accident happened, besides the saltpetre; consequently the loss to the Company cannot be any thing considerable. The husband and officers are, in that case, the greatest sufferers.

By the late death of Mr Pelham of the Customs two valuable and almost sinecure patent places are become vacant. One is, the post of Inspector General of the Exports and Imports in the port of London; the other is, Customer of Chester, worth together about sixteen hundred pounds per ann. The business of the former is, at present, transacted by Mr Irving. But whether they are again to be made patent places, is not yet settled. Consistent with the plan of reform, they cannot.

Mr Irving succeeded Mr Tomkins some years ago, who retired upon a pension.

Had the bill respecting the turbot fishery passed, the Dutch, we are told, threatened that they would have laid an additional 5 per cent. on all British goods imported into their country. It may be asked, Do the Dutch take any of our manufactures but such as are absolutely necessary to them, and of better quality, in their respective kinds, than those they can purchase in any other country? It may be also asked, Whether it be a proof of political spirit or wisdom, to be deterred, by the threats of any power, from availing ourselves, to the utmost extent, of every advantage that may be derived from our natural situation?

Speaking as a man of the world, our correspondent says, that the troubles that now hang so heavy over Holland, must have a good effect on the English Exchange, as the monied people will most assuredly secure their property in this country, in case of any tumult or confusion in their own.

By the last accounts from Berlin, the King was not so much indisposed as had been represented in the German newspapers. The fact is, that Frederic the Great has for some time past taken small portions of opiates to relieve the paroxysms of the gout; in consequence of which his *kind friends*, the German Journalists, have represented him as labouring under a lethargic disease.

The King of Prussia's principal physician is Dr Baillie, a native of Great Britain, well known in this metropolis, who went several years since to Berlin; and from a lucky prognostic the doctor made of the late Prince of Prussia's indisposition, in opposition to the other gentlemen of the faculty, he was soon after elected *Archiater* to that distinguished monarch.

Some further lights have transpired relative to the detection of certain foreign spies in our dock-yards; but they are so small, that fearful of involving the reputation of the innocent with the guilty, we forbear to throw even a glance at either. A very little time, we are assured, will enable us to lay the matter fully before the public, who are entitled to every intelligence that affects the national safety, provided it can be communicated with clearness and perspicuity.

The French have launched two ships of the line since the beginning of the present year, La Defenseur and La Brilliante, both at Toulon. The Spaniards have also launched one, l'Assumption, of 68 guns, at Ferrol. This proves that those powers keep pace with us in ship-building in a very tolerable degree. The Dutch have launched no men of war this year, but they have several on the stocks, which may soon be compleated. The dispute with the Emperor, which occasioned them to pay a greater attention to their military affairs on account of the very bad condition of their land forces, has been a chief reason that the States had rather relaxed in their naval exertions.

Massachusett's Bay has made an act prohibiting any trade or intercourse with the British colonies, and laid such heavy customs on British ships and manufactures, as amount to a prohibition. They have endeavoured to prevail on the other States to join them; but have succeeded only with New Hampshire and Rhode Island, because the southern States suspect their design of becoming carriers for them, as the southern States have not shipping sufficient to export their own produce; and should they lay the same restrictions on British navigation, they must take the New England ships at their own price, and therefore cannot join them in these things, neither give Congress power to settle a commercial treaty, as it is the general opinion that each State ought, from its sovereignty, independence, and interest, to settle a commercial treaty for itself.

Authentic letters from Petersburgh, dated March 19. declare, that her Imperial Majesty has issued a most liberal ordnance, declaring to all the inhabitants of both the Russias, Tartary, &c. that they are not hereafter to address her as *slaves*, (the term made use of for many centuries) but as her loyal *subjects*—a circumstance which has added greatly to the Czarina's popularity throughout her vast dominions.

An officer of the French Guards, being a few days ago at the King's Theatre at Versailles, was seated behind a Gentleman and a Lady. The former quitted his place for a moment, and left his hat on the bench near his wife.—The officer took up the hat, and put it on the lady's knees, and immediately sat down by her. She told him very politely (but in vain) that it was her husband's place.—The Gentleman soon came in, and was not a little surprised at the behaviour of the officer. Some harsh expressions passed between them. The soldier gave the Bourgeois a blow, who instantly seized him by the collar, and told him, that he would neither let him go, nor return the blow he had received. He aimed at another kind of revenge, and brought him before the tribunal of the Marechals of France, who condemned him to twenty years and a day's imprisonment for his unwarrantable conduct.

During the last war, Mr Fox, a merchant of Falmouth, had a share in a ship, which the other owners determined to fit out as a letter of marque, very much against the opinion and inclination of Mr Fox, who was of the society of Quakers. The ship had the luck to take two French merchantmen; and the share of the prize-money due to Mr Fox, amounted to the sum of 1500 l. At the close of the war, Mr Fox sent his son * to Paris with the 1500 l. which he faithfully repaid to the owners of the ships taken. The young gentleman, to discover the owners of the vessels, was obliged to advertise for them in the Paris Gazette. In consequence of this advertisement, he received a letter from a small village near Nismes, in the province of Languedoc, acquainting him that a society of Quakers was established in that remote part of France, consisting of about 100 families.—That they were so much struck with this rare instance of generosity in one of their sect, that they were very desirous to open a correspondence with their friends in England. Since this incident, a Count of Marsilliac, who is one of the heads of the society, has been in London to pay his friends here a visit, and is returned highly pleased with his reception. This society of French Quakers has subsisted in their present residence more than a century, without maintaining a correspondence with any other society. They are supposed to be a remnant of the ancient Albigenses, against whom several persecuting crusades were instituted in the reign of Philip the Second, towards the close of the twelfth century. The Count de Marsilliac was once a Captain of Horse, before he became a Quaker.

* This Gentleman was elected one of the Physicians to the Bristol Infirmary.

The following little article, relative to the celebrated Portuguese Poet Camoens, taken from a letter from Macao, dated Nov. 11. will not be displeasing to the votaries of the Muses:—"I passed part of a day in the gardens of Mr Fitzhugh, in a very high rock, under which, as the tradition here goes, the famous Portuguese Poet Camoens, used to sit and compose his Lusiad. It is a lofty arch of one solid stone, and forms the entrance of a grotto dug out of the rising ground behind it. On the top of the rock, which is overshadowed by large spreading trees, is a neat little temple, built in the Chinese taste, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour, the sea, and the interspersed islands."

We are sorry to be informed that a young married lady of quality, whose beauty and accomplishments hitherto rendered her the object of general admiration, has lately been caught *tripping*;—the keen anguish that must penetrate the heart of a kind husband, and those of her relations, can be described only by such as have experienced the like poignant calamity.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 11.

"The report prevails again here, that in the first sittings of the States of Holland, the command of the garrison of this city will be offered to the Prince Stadtholder, and it is assured that the Stadtholderian family will certainly not fail to be here by the 15th of May next, the day of the annual review of the burghers. This festival would certainly not take place without the presence of his Serene Highness, who is in some measure the object of it, as first citizen of the city, and to whom the military honours of the citizens are rendered exclusively on that day."

Public Accounts.

(From the Commissioners last Report.)

The amount of the offices, reported by the Commissioners for examining the Public Accounts, to be either useless sinecures, or such as ought to be abolished in the department of the Customs, amount in the whole,

In *salaries*, -	L. 10,902	1	5½
In fees, - -	18,518	3	8
Out of which is paid back in taxes, viz. -	2,700	11	4
First Class, "*Offices where the business transacted is useless.*"			
Salaries, -	L. 3,624	16	9¾
Fees, - -	3,743	18	6
From which is deducted for taxes, - -	666	6	0
Second Class, "*Offices converted into sinecures.*"			
Salaries and allowances from the Crown, -	L. 4,774	6	8
Fees, - -	13,921	17	11
Deductions for taxes,	1,588	12	0
Third Class, "*Offices that should be consolidated or abolished.*"			
Salaries and allowances from the Crown, -	L. 2,502	18	0
Fees, - -	852	7	3
Deductions for taxes, -	445	13	4

The following is an account of the quantity of the different kinds of teas that are to be put to sale at the India House on Monday the 12th of June next.

			lb.
Bohea,	—	—	1,500,000
Congo,	—	—	800,000
Souchong,	—	—	100,000
Green Tea, consisting of			
Singlo,	—	400,000	
Twankey,		200,000	900,000
Hyson Skins,		300,000	
Hyson,	—	—	250,000
			3,550,000

The Court have reserved to themselves the liberty of putting up a further quantity of singlo tea not exceeding 300,000 lb. of which they will give timely notice.

PRICE of STOCKS, April 20.

Bank Stock, shut.	3 per cent. Old. Ann. 67½ ex div.
5 per cent. Ann. 105¼.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 87½ a ¼ ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 69⅜ a ½.	India Stock, shut.
3 per cent. red. 68⅝ a ½ ex div.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	India Bonds paid, —
Long Ann. 20 11-16ths a ¾.	Ditto unpaid, 46 prem.
Ditto 1778, 13 7-16ths a ½.	Navy Bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Exch. Bills, —

WIND AT DEAL, April 19. N. E.

EDINBURGH,

Extract of a letter from London, April 20.

"A very serious dispute is said to have taken place in the Cabinet, which, however trifling it may appear in itself, is likely to produce very disagreeable consequences, and to occasion a division amongst those whom, it was supposed, nothing could ever put asunder. This is caused, it seems, by a difference in opinion respecting Mr J———n, whose patent for the peerage has for some time laid dormant; for, if reports are to be credited, it is actually made out. Mr P—tt, however, will not lose his assistance in the Commons, whose absence therefrom would leave the Minister with no other advocate of any weight or consequence than Mr D——s. Lord T——w, on the other hand, complains of a want of support in the Upper House, and peremptorily demands Mr J———n; while the Minister, in order the more securely to keep him, has engaged him in several matters in the House of Commons, which will, in all probability, keep him for some time pretty fully employed.

"At a time when the partisans of Ministry are boasting of *economy*, it is not a little remarkable that pensions are granting to persons to induce them to come home from India, in order that they may not stand in the way of the absolute power to be given Lord Cornwallis. But, what appears still more curious than any thing we have yet met with, the Admiralty, which was big enough for business *in time of war*, now we are *at peace*, is, at a very great expence, to undergo very considerable alteration, as well as to be very much enlarged. Mr Joliffe has pledged himself to take this matter in hand after the recess.

"The Minister is at present in a calm, but cannot be long so. Besides the attacks of opposition at home, he has much to apprehend abroad. The King of Prussia is certainly near breathing his last, and there is no doubt but that his death, which is every day expected, will throw the whole Continent into a war, in which we must inevitably be concerned.

"Mr Beaufoy has laboured hard about the Turbot Fishery; but the Dutch have remonstrated; and the Minister has not thought it prudent to contest the matter. The consequence is, that the Dutch will still be allowed, as much as ever, to exchange their *turbot* for our *guineas!* Such must be the case, when a country is unable to assert its rights!"

The Lovely Mary, Gardner, from Leith, arrived at London all well, after a fine passage of seven days.

We hear from several of the sea ports in the south, as well as in the north of England, that there are far greater quantities of geneva and brandy under seizure in the warehouses belonging to the Customs and Excise, than ever was known; and that in many ports the officers are under the necessity of renting additional warehouses. It is strange, Government will not give orders for selling all such seized goods, as it is particularly hard upon the seizing officers, who cannot, for want of such orders, receive the shares they are entitled to.

Wednesday evening, a fire broke out in the store-room, and communicated to the offices of the salt-works lately erected at Birtley, in the county of Durham, which raged for some time with great fury, and seemed to threaten destruction to the whole of those valuable and extensive buildings, but was happily extinguished, after doing considerable damage, by the assistance of the firemen and engines belonging to the Newcastle Insurance-office, whose readiness and uncommon exertions on this occasion, merit the highest encomiums.

The crows have a third time finished their nest on the vane of the Exchange in Newcastle, and last week have hatched their young.

Extract of a letter from Ayr, April 21.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday, by the Right Hon. Lord Braxfield. The only business to come before the Court was the trial of Samuel Pirrie, late post-boy or rider of the mail betwixt Ballantree and Stranraer, accused of robbing the mail of a packet containing 18 l.; and of Jean Fitchie, his step-mother, spouse of John Pirrie, late residenter in Hillhead of Stranraer, accused of resetting the said notes, knowing them to be stolen. Jean Fitchie was not in custody, and not appearing, sentence of outlawry and fugitation was pronounced against her.

"The trial went on as to the son, whose defence was supported by Mr David Cathcart advocate, and the jury unanimously found him guilty of the theft libelled; but in respect of his tender age, being under or little above fourteen years, his apparent weakness of understanding, his open and candid confession, and that it appeared by the evidence, that he committed the crime at the instigation and for the benefit of his step-mother, recommended him to the royal mercy. He was, this forenoon, sentenced to be hanged upon the 23d June next; but immediately thereafter, applications were transmitted to London for the royal mercy, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury.

"There was no other business to come before the Court, which was adjourned till to-morrow, which ends the southern circuit."

[The following came to hand on the morning of the 15th current, but was delayed for want of room.]

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the Right Hon. Mr Chancellor *of the* Exchequer.

SIR,

THE taxes of Great Britain may be divided into such as are *efficient*, and such as are *non-efficient*. By *efficient*, I mean a tax that is fully paid by the subject of taxation according to the rates imposed by law, such as Land-tax, Malt, Post-office, Stamps, Glass, Coals, Hops.—There are others, possibly not absolutely efficient; nevertheless they may be classed under the same head, viz. Soap, Salt, Candles, Leather, and Stearch.—Taxes by license are efficient, but are a bad resource, because in general they are unequal and unjust.—The *non-efficient* taxes of Britain are the only improvable fund, from whence a great reduction of debt can be effected; and thank Heaven, that under an enterprising Minister they may be rendered very productive.—Under this head I place "the "Excise upon Beer and Ale, Wine, Tobacco, "reign Spirits, and the British Distillery."—A very ample field of production, and that too without either oppression or injustice.

I call the Excise upon Beer and Ale *non-efficient*, because it is expensive in collection, unjust in its principle; and because by commutation it might be made just, efficient, and much more productive at a lesser expence. A rich man can afford a brew-house of his own, servants, utensils fixt and moveable; he can buy a stock of malt and hops, and therefore he pays no Excise upon his beer and ale. A poor man possesses none of those advantages, and therefore must buy from the tapster, who buys from the brewer, who pays an Excise of 9 s. 6 d. *per* hogshead in England, and of 10 s. 9 d. *per* hogshead in Scotland.—I cannot call this ridiculous; but

surely an infidel in morals must see the injustice of it.

Further, the Excise upon Beer and Ale, anno 1783, was - - L. 1,474,281

London Porter and Burton Ale are the extremities of malt liquor, with respect to quantity or strength of malt.

	B.	F.	G.
Six bushels of malt produces of London Porter, - - -	2	1	0
Six ditto of Burton Ale, -	1	0	0
	3	1	0
The medium from six bushels, is	1	2	4½

I shall admit, however, that every six bushels produces only - 1 2 0

or one hogshead, at an Excise of 9 s. 6 d. per hogshead in England, and 10 s. 9 d. per hogshead in Scotland. Thirty millions of bushels of malt were made in England in a given year. Every six bushels produces one hogshead, which pays an Excise of 9 s. 6 d. Take, however, this Excise of 9 s. 6 d. off the ale, and, in its place, lay a new malt-tax of 9 s. upon every six bushels, or of 1 s. 6 d. upon each bushel of malt, and then, by commutation, you will produce - - L 2,250,000
in place (as above, anno 1783) of 1,474,281

Gained by commutation annually, L.775,719

I think, however, you, Mr Chancellor, might be content if one non-efficient branch produced you half of the above sum, or L. 387,859

and then the good people of Britain would drink their beer and ale cheaper and better than at present. The proof of this assertion may easily be made from the above data, and amounts to 4 s. 4 d. *per* barrel of London Porter, and 1 s. 10 d. a barrel of Burton Ale.

It is held forth as an unanswerable argument against commutation, that it would ruin the sales of meaner barley, of bear or big. This assertion is plausible, but has never been discussed, and upon enquiry it does not seem to be founded in fact. Admit that malt from mean barley, in place of six bushels, will require eight bushels to make one hogshead of ale, and that eight bushels of the one is equal in price to six bushels of the other; then commutation must depend upon duties. It is evident, that eight bushels at 9 d. *per* bushel of commutation, (6 s.) is much less than the present Excise of 9 s. 6 d. upon a hogshead made from eight bushels. Although eight bushels of mean malt at 9 d. *per* bushel, must pay 1 s. 6 d. more malt tax then is paid by six bushels best malt; even then commutation is better than Excise, in the amount of 2 s. upon every hogshead ale made from mean barley. Besides, eight bushels mean malt will produce more malt dust, and at least three bushels more grains, than six bushels best malt. The two together are little, if any thing, short of the above 1 s. 6 d. I entertain an opinion, that although exemption from Excise is in the aggregate most injurous to revenue, it is nevertheless no mighty matter to the private person who enjoys it. Twelve hogsheads *per annum* is, I believe, a decent allowance for a gentleman of 1000 l. *per annum*. Even the Excise upon his quantity is only 5 l. 16 s. *per annum*. As I suppose the gentleman's beer to be very stout, his malt-tax by commutation would come to 4 l. 1 s.; but then I have forgot to mention the small that would follow his strong ale, which, considering the strength of the latter, could not be less than sixteen hogsheads table beer, and all this quantity for 4 l. 1 s. *per annum*. I cannot allow myself to think, that a gentleman of 1000 l. *per annum* would obstruct national utility, and submit to the imputation of injustice for such a pittance. Experience now shows us, that the duties upon wine and tobacco can be made efficient no other way than by subjecting them to the laws of Excise. Here begins a clamour; and, I may be told, that Sir Robert Walpole was obliged to abandon his favourite Excise scheme. Sir Robert Walpole was no way eminent either for enterprise or economy. The necessity of his times was less urgent than that of ours. And farther, the point to be gained is important to my system; and if, of necessity, it extends Excise laws and Excise men over two branches of taxation, it makes both to decamp from the British brewery, a much more extensive field; so that, in fact, we gain both in purse and constitution.

The duty upon foreign spirits is the third non-efficient head; and, no doubt, a great one. The only possible remedy here seems to be, to fix the duty upon British spirits at such rates that they may stand a competition with foreign spirits; and further, that revenue officers may have due encouragement to make seizures. I cannot avoid observing here, that British spirits, when exported, should get a bounty equal to the malt-tax contained in each gallon exported. How else can they stand competition against Dutch gin that is made from British malt, not only that pays no malt-tax, but even gets a bounty? The fourth and last, though by no means the least important head of non-efficient taxes, is the British Distillery. The frauds here are proven to be incredibly great. They have hitherto eluded the rigour of Excise laws. Sundry remedies have been proposed. None appears to me to be so complete, efficient, and equal, as the remedy prescribed by gentlemen in Scotland, *viz.* Licenses *per* gallon upon each gallon contained in the whole stills of Great Britain. Nothing can be more easy, simple, and cheap. The Distillery has been so high as 700,000 l. *per annum*. It is now greatly fallen from that amount. If a company was to farm it at 700,000 l. it seems probable, from the best information I have been able to pick up, that the company might pocket good 300,000 l. *per annum*. I know there are intelligent people, who carry matters much higher.

When you, Mr Chancellor, shall render efficient the present non-efficient taxes of Britain, you will then justly have earned a statue to your honour, at the public expence. It ought to be placed opposite to that of your illustrious father. It ought to be dressed after the manner of those people of ancient Italy, called Quirites, and have for its inscription, Cedant Arma Togæ.

Edinburgh, April 15. 1786. NERVA.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I OBSERVED in your last, a Minute of the Committee of the Council of Edinburgh, in answer to the Resolutions of the Eight South Districts. It is, however, no answer at all, but a mere evasion; and, if expressed in plain English, the meaning of it seems to be as follows:

1*st*, That the honour of the Lord Provost, who repeatedly promised, in name of the Town Council, that the gate near the Poor's house should constantly be kept open for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the Southern Districts, as well as of the town, is not to be regarded, as this promise does not appear in *writing* either in the minutes of Council, or in the late act of Parliament concerning the South Bridge.

2*dly*, That the proposed road of communication from the South Bridge to Lauriestoun is not to be executed; because the act of Parliament only *empowers* the Trustees to make a road in that direction 40 feet wide, but does not oblige them to *complete* it.

3*dly*, That though the 10 *per cent.* is to be levied for the purpose of taking down the Luckenbooths, these may, or may not be taken down, just as the Magistrates please; there being no obligation on them, by the present bill, to take them down at any particular period whatever.

4*thly*, That the Lord Provost and Magistrates are in very necessitous circumstances, being not able to raise 6 or 7000 l. the utmost value of the Luckenbooths, for a few months, in which time they could easily be indemnified, by levying the money from those liable to pay the same.

5*thly*, That the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh have a right, at any time, to levy what assessments they please on the Eight Southern Districts, for opening up communications to the city, and for improvements within the same, without consulting the Heritors of those Districts; though, at the same time, they deny them access to the city, and even shut up such communication as is already made.

6*thly*, That the *friendly intercourse* the Magistrates and Council endeavour to keep up with the inhabitants of the South Districts, is only with their *purse*, into which they wish to put their hands, without so much as saying, "Gentlemen, by your "leave!" or without the smallest *reciprocity* on their part; the Magistrates having even refused, for their conveniency, the favour of opening a door to them, which could not have put the town to a farthing of expence.

7*thly*, That the resolution of the Magistrates and Council not to do any thing, however just and reasonable in itself, or however much they are bound in honour to perform the same, unless expressly tied down by *writing*, or by act of Parliament, is the best reason that could be given for the present application of the South Districts to Parliament, in order that such clauses may be inserted in the act about to be passed, as shall be necessary to compel the Magistrates to do that justice to the Districts, and to the public, which they seem determined to refuse. I am, Sir, &c. DETECTOR.

The following Epilogue, addressed to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Edinburgh, was intended to have been spoken by Mrs Kemble this evening.

UNTAUGHT, unpractis'd in the ways of art,
Nothing to boast of but a grateful heart;
Though oft, by fiction aided, I have come,
And warm'd by your indulgence *felt at home*;
Now I'd make known the feelings of that heart,
My trembling lips refuse to speak their part.
Expect no flow of language—I appeal
To you (*addressing the Boxes*) and all, to pity what I feel.
A woman pleads; a woman! don't refuse;
But wherefore ask that boon of British youths?
Though all confus'd before these awful ranks,
I come to pay the tribute of my thanks.
Thanks, gen'rous patrons, thanks from her receive,
Who poor e'en here—has nothing else to give.
But, if in future years there should appear
Some spark yet latent of true genius here——
If—I say, if matur'd by time and toil,
Something from me ere chance to win your smile,
Those future years of mine, those future pow'rs,
If such should be, shall still—*shall still be yours*;
And this night's kindness to your servant shown,
Through her whole life with gratitude she'll own.

TO THE

Nobility, Gentry, & People of Scotland.

IT must give pleasure to every lover of his country to perceive, that on the subject now before Parliament respecting the augmentation of the salaries of the Judges in our Supreme Courts, there is, seemingly, only one opinion; and that there is the prospect of that business being carried through with the greatest unanimity.

Permit me to call your attention to a matter analagous to the above, which appears to me to be also of no small national moment; I do it now, as I consider this to be a favourable opportunity of laying it before the Legislature:

The importance of the office of Sheriff, in Scotland, is well known; it is equally well known, too, to all who have access to be acquainted with the labour and attention that are requisite for the proper discharge thereof, that the present salaries of the Sheriffs are very inadequate.

These salaries were fixed near 40 years ago, when the Jurisdiction-act passed. they were moderate enough then; and it is obvious, that from the great alteration in the value of money since that period, what was then a reasonable salary, is not so in these days.

The salaries of the Sheriff-deputes run from 150 l. to 250 l. out of these they pay their substitutes, as they can agree; and as it is natural in such cases for every person to make the best bargain he can, so it must often happen, that they are not the most fit persons who are appointed substitutes, but those are preferred who will undertake the office on the lowest terms, and who of course will endeavour to make the duties of it as easy to themselves as they can; and, although there are at present several most respectable Sheriff-substitutes, who discharge their duty with the greatest propriety and assiduity, the poor pittance they have for it is really a national disgrace.

I by no means intend a reflection against any of the Sheriff-deputes; for all of whom, that I know, I have great respect. Their salaries cannot afford suitable ones to their Substitutes; and after deduction of what the latter get, (however small) the deputes have but a scanty reward to gentlemen of their rank and abilities, for the trouble that they ought, and, it is believed, for the most part do take in the discharge of their important office. But it is the Substitutes that I have principally in my view, whose office is also of great consequence, and much more laborious than the other; so much so, that in many counties it requires a Substitute's whole time and attention; and in all cases, the office is incompatible with the holders doing almost any other business. It must appear very extraordinary, yet it is true, that for this office of great trust and authority, which ought always to be filled with respectable men, well acquainted with the laws and forms of business, the salary (and they have no perquisites) is only from 20 l. to 40 l. and perhaps in one or two instances a few pounds more.

So great an impropriety needs only to be made known, I presume, in order to its being remedied. And what occurs to me as a proper remedy is, that a reasonable salary should be fixed for the Substitutes, suppose from 50 l. to 100 l. according to the extent of their jurisdictions, and other circumstances, independent of the present salaries of the Sheriff-deputes. I do not mean, that the latter should be deprived of the power of naming their substitutes; but I think that the fixing distinct salaries to each is the only way to insure proper salaries to the substitutes. And what I have proposed is not to do that at the expence of the deputes, who, on the contrary, would be benefited, by saving what they at present pay their substitutes.

The expence of this to the Public will not exceed 2000 l. a sum, which, it is hoped, the greatest advocates for œconomy will not object to, in order to effectuate so useful and necessary a purpose: More especially as it is probable, that the proposed tax on judicial proceedings will prove sufficient for answering this; as well as the addition to the salaries of the Judges in the Superior Courts. It seems also to be reasonable, that as that tax is to affect the inferior as well as Supreme Courts, the Judges in the former should reap part of the benefit, when an addition to their salaries is so proper and requisite.

If this matter shall appear to merit your attention, I am persuaded that nothing more will be necessary for obtaining proper relief, than that the Noblemen and Gentlemen do take it under consideration, at their approaching County Meetings, and recommend it to their Representatives in Parliament, to endeavour to get a proper augmentation of the Sheriff-deputes salaries, and a distinct salary to the substitutes included in the bill for augmenting the salaries of the other judges. A. B.

ARRIVED AT LEITH. April 22. Jean, Ferrier, from Glasgow, with goods.—24. Robert, Drysdale, from Borrowstounness, with goods; three sloops with coals.

SAILED, April 24 Mally, Lighton, for Montrose, with goods; Mercury, Kincaid, for Glasgow, with ditto; Betsy, Foreman, for Dundee, with ditto; Mary Rose, Bruce, for M'Duff, with ditto.

In the Press, and will be published in a few days,

THE

CITY OF EDINBURGH IMPROV'D,

In consequence of erecting the South Bridge.

Illustrated by PLANS.

Dedicated to ROBERT DUNDAS, Esq; jun. of Arniston, Solicitor General for Scotland.

By JAMES CRAIG, Architect.

"August, around, what public works I see!
"Lo! stately streets, lo! squares that court the breeze,
"The temple breathing a religious awe;
"Even fram'd with elegance the plain retreat,
"The private dwelling."

THOMSON'S *Prospect of Great Britain.*

To be sold at the shops of William Creech, Charles Elliot, J. Sibbald, and James Dickson, booksellers in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD or LET, and entered to immediately,

THE House, Offices, and Garden at Inveresk, which belonged to the deceased John Patoun, Esq and which were lately possessed by Mrs Hope. The house and offices are in good repair. The garden contains about two English acres, and is stocked with the very best kinds of fruit trees. The purchaser or tenant may likewise have what quantity of ground he pleases, lying contiguous to the house.

For further particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

Sale of Lands in the County of Ayr.

To be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of June 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, and exposed in the four following parcels, or in lots, as formerly advertised,

I. THAT Part of the Lands and Barony of LOUDOUN lying on the east side of Glenwater, and the following FARMS, lying on the west side of the said water, viz. Over High, Haugh, and Mid Overmuirs; Muirhead, Longgreen, Greens, Bellskyte, Brocklees, Carlingcraigs, Navockslaw, Braehead; East, Mid, and West Foulpaples; East and West Gemmslands, Burflat, East and West Croonans, and Holehouse; all lying in the parish of Loudoun, holding of the Crown, and paying 335l. 8s. 4d. 7-12ths Sterling of free yearly rent, computing the victual and casualties at the ordinary conversions.

II. The Lands of Mauchlinmains; East, West, and South Mossgavils; Loch-hill, or Broadnewlands; Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dykefield; the Haugh Mill, Millands, and Multures; all lying in the parish of Mauchline, holding of the Crown, and paying of free yearly rent 296l. 7s. 2d. Sterling, computing the victual and casualties at the ordinary conversion.

III. The Lands of Priestshiells, Stottincleugh, Grasshills, Blackside, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmiln, all lying in the parish of Muirkirk, holding of the Crown, and paying of free yearly rent 162l. 9s. 7d.

IV. The Lands of Gainlietch, lying in the parish of Fenwick and shire of Ayr, rented at 39l. 18s. 4d.

The tenants of the lands in the parishes of Loudoun and Muirkirk pay the whole public and parish burdens, and those in Mauchline pay the whole of the cess.

The purchasers of the lands in the three first parcels will have right to the feeds, &c.

The lands in the 1st and 2d parcels have been inclosed and subdivided, and much improved during the leases now current. Haughmill was let from favour at less than half rent; the tack of Muirmill, for which 160l. Sterling of grassum was paid, expires at Martinmas 1787.

The title-deeds, rentals, leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of John Hunter, writer to the signet; to whom, or Mr Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, persons inclining to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the lands.

Lands in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of June 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The estate of WHITSOMHILL, lying within the parishes of Whitsom and Ladykirk, and county of Berwick; the gross rental of which is upwards of 1000 l. Sterling. The lands, which consist of about 1300 acres, are completely inclosed and subdivided, and have good farm-houses. Part of the estate lies along the river Tweed; and the situation of the whole is remarkably beautiful, and within a few miles of the towns of Berwick, Dunse, Greenlaw, and Coldstream.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords several freehold qualifications.

Further particulars will be afterwards advertised.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and current leases are to be seen in the hands of Mr Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, April 21.

Wheat,	20 s. 0 d.	18 s. 6 d.	17	0 d.
Barley,	15 6	14 6	13	6
Oats,	13 6	12 6	11	0
Pease,	14 0	13 0	12	0

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the late ALEXANDER GIBSON, Esq; of Durie.

AS the Estate is sold, and the price payable at Whitsunday next, the Creditors were advertised to produce their grounds of debt, with oaths upon the verity thereof, on or before the 1st March last; but as many of them have not complied with that advertisement, this further notice is given to the concerned, That such as shall neglect to lodge their grounds and oaths on the verity of their debts, in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, agent for the trustees of Mr Gibson, or in the hands of Hugh Bremner, at Mr Alexander Farquharson's, accomptant in Edinburgh, on or before the 1st day of May next, cannot expect to receive their payment upon the 15th May, and after that day no interest will be allowed.

Sale of Houses and Ground at Elgin.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 31st day of May 1786, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, within the house of Peter Wilkie vintner in Elgin,

The PROPERTY at the west end of the said burgh, presently belonging to Mr Francis Russel advocate. The whole will afford a pleasant and convenient residence for a Gentleman's family, after setting off from 20 l. to 25 l. per annum.

If purchasers do not wish these subjects to be put up in one lot, it is proposed to divide them as follows, or otherwise, as they shall incline.

Lot I. A New House, just finished, consisting of two public rooms, three bed-chambers, with large closets, three cellars, a kitchen, brewhouse, stable, and draw-well; a garden, pigeon-house, and grass inclosure directly south of the house, all lying contiguous, and well inclosed.

Lot II. A House of six rooms, kitchen, cellars, and other offices adjacent, with a garden in front, well stocked with wall-fruit and other fruit trees of the best kinds.

Lot III. The Subjects lying immediately opposite to the foregoing, on the north side of the high road or street, possessed by William Cook, John Russel, Alexander Innes, James Gow, and John Lillie; and a garden lying on the south side of the Lady Hill, also properly inclosed, and well adapted for building.

The subjects and title-deeds will be shown by Mr Thomas Sellar writer in Elgin, to whom, or to the proprietor at Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase may apply.

Restoration of Sight, by

Dr JAMES's FEVER POWDER.

A New instance of the wonderful efficacy of this medicine, as communicated by the Reverend Mr Tonyn, of Radnage, near Wycomb in Buckinghamshire, in the case of Ann Carey, in the 19th year of her age.

"This young woman, about four years ago, stooping carelessly over a lighted candle, burnt her right eye with the scalding tallow. Her mother applied the usual salves; and after some weeks her eye becoming daily worse, she was brought to me, as her parents had no other means of supporting a large family but their labour, and could not employ a surgeon. The eye was then much inflamed; her face and head on the same side were considerably swelled; and there was a great discharge from the sore. I directed her to bathe it with the Vegeto-mineral Water of Goulard, and gave her a cooling ointment to dress it with. The swelling subsided; but, as I perceived no amendment of the eye, I recommended her to the care of a surgeon in the neighbourhood, a gentleman of great professional merit and humanity. Every outward application which he could devise was tried: he gave her medicines as alteratives, made issues in her arm, and a seton in her neck. She grew worse. A course of mercurials was thought advisable, but no good effect ensued. Her left eye also was now affected; she was seized with convulsion fits, and soon became *totally blind*. Every evacuation was impeded, and the catamenia entirely obstructed. She complained of great pains in her stomach and head; and the fits returned almost daily; she had often three, and sometimes four, in the day, and she was greatly emaciated.

The surgeon said he could be of no use to her, and wished to have her sent to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, where she was recommended and admitted in June 1784. She remained there, I think, ten weeks, was then discharged as incurable, and returned home with all her complaints.

At the end of May last her parents told me, she was so ill, that without some relief they thought she would soon die. I then determined to give her Dr James's Powder, in doses of six grains, on going to bed. After she had taken it eight days, she thought herself better; the pains in her stomach and head were greatly abated. In a month she perceived some light with her left eye; and, on examining it, the white film with which it was overspread appeared to be separated about the breadth of a thread directly before the pupil. Towards the end of the fifth week, her mother neglected to give her some rhubarb, which she had been provided with in case of costiveness, and she had a slight fit, and the headach and pains in her stomach returned with a feverish heat. I increased the dose of powder to ten grains for two nights, and gave at the same times 20 and 25 grains of rhubarb. The effect was, that the catamenia returned perfectly, and every uneasy sensation was removed on the second day. In a few days more she saw with her left eye, so as to know her family; and in less than two months she attempted to make lace, and wrought some of a coarse sort. In nine weeks she could see a little with the eye that had been burnt; the swelling of her head was entirely reduced; she recovered her strength and appetite, and was grown absolutely fat. Her right eye is now healed, though the sight of that is imperfect; but her left eye is entirely well.

Humanity forbids that so wonderful a recovery should be concealed. C. W. TONYN."

Radnage, Nov. 25. 1785.

This instance of the restoration of sight will be another proof of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr James's Powder, when taken as an alterative; but those who would avail themselves of the virtues of this medicine will be careful to procure the genuine sort. Every art is practised to impose spurious preparations upon the public. Some have gone so far as to forge Mr Newbery's signature (against one of whom, a druggist in Throgmorton-street, a verdict has been lately obtained, with three hundred pounds damages); and at this time, one Benjamin Perrin (formerly a servant with Dr James) is daring enough to offer powders to sale, under the artful pretence of having been chemical operator to the Doctor, though he never was employed in that capacity, and though he never assisted in any part of the process of his Fever Powder. To obviate such impositions, the public are in possession of the fullest evidence, that of the solemn deposition of Dr James himself, in an affidavit which he left in the hands of his executors, and which they published as a satisfaction to the world soon after his decease. In this he declared, that he never admitted any person to be present at the process of his Fever Powder, but his son Robert Harcourt James, and Mr Newbery; and as they have never discovered the art and secret of it, no other persons can know the real preparation.—An alteration in a medicine of so delicate and powerful a nature may prove of fatal consequence; and mankind will not suffer themselves to become the dupes, perhaps the victims, to daring and ignorant pretenders.

The genuine Powder is sold only by Francis Newbery, at No. 45, in St Paul's Church-yard, five doors from the Trunkmaker's towards St Paul's School; and sold also by Husband, Elder, and Co. at Edinburgh. Each packet has a label on the outside, signed F. Newbery; and as an additional security against counterfeits, his name, by favour of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office, is printed in all the Stamps.

PREMIUMS

To be given by the

HIGHLAND SOCIETY of EDINBURGH

For the year 1786, as follow, viz.

I. AGRICULTURE, Management of BLACK CATTLE, FARMS, INCLOSURES, &c.

1st, FOR the beſt and approved eſſay on the general œconomy and management of black cattle, farms under a breeding ſtock, including the conduct and management of the dairy, with the moſt effectual methods of curing and preventing diſeaſes to which ſuch cattle are ſubject—*A Gold Medal.*

2d, For the beſt and approved eſſay on the proportion and degree in which incloſures are proper and expedient upon Highland farms under a breeding ſtock, with the kinds of incloſure moſt adviſeable, and the beſt and quickeſt method of executing them—*A Gold Medal.*

3d, For the beſt and approved eſſay on the kinds and methods of cultivating graſſes and green crops ſuited to the ſoil and climate of the Highlands, and the ſupport of cattle during the winter, and on the kinds of grain fit to be raiſed in the Highlands, particularly the kinds of oats moſt proper to be provided for ſeed, in different parts of that country, and the proportion in which the ſeeds of both oats and bear ſhould be annually changed, and the mode of chuſing that part of their own growth proper to be uſed—*A Gold Medal.*

4th, For the beſt and approved eſſay on the means of ſupplying the want of coal, and providing fuel on a Highland eſtate, from its moſſes or otherways, with the ſmalleſt loſs of time and trouble to the tenants—*A Gold Medal.*

5th, To the proprietor who ſhall have executed the greateſt extent of incloſure, by ſtone or other fences, of the kind and conſtruction that ſhall be moſt approved by the Society, and on the lands occupied by tenants, from 1ſt April 1785 to 1ſt October 1786—*A Gold Medal.*

N. B. An account of the extent and mode of incloſure, ſigned by the proprietor, and certified by the miniſter of the pariſh, and a neighbouring juſtice of peace, to be lodged with the Secretary of this Society by 1ſt December 1786.

II. FISHERIES.

1ſt, For the beſt and approved eſſay relative to and containing the moſt uſeful communications reſpecting the preſent ſtate of the Scots fiſheries, or ſuggeſtions for promoting and improving them, particularly on the coaſts of the Highlands and Iſles of Scotland—*A Gold Medal.*

2d, For the beſt and approved eſſay on the preſent ſtate of ſalt manufacture in Scotland, and the means of improving it, particularly for the purpoſe of our fiſhery—*A Gold Medal.*

III. MANUFACTURES.

1ſt, For the beſt, well-authenticated, and approved account of the preſent ſtate of manufactures in any of the counties of the Highlands of Scotland, particularly woolen and linen—*A Gold Medal.*

N. B. In this article the Society have particularly in view the employment of women for ſpinning linen yarn.

KELP.

2d, For the beſt and approved eſſay on the preſent ſtate of the kelp manufactures, with a view of the quantity and value made in the different diſtricts of the Highlands and Iſles, and on the beſt method of preparing, and the moſt probable means of extending and improving the manufacture—*A Gold Medal.*

IV. VILLAGES.

For the beſt and approved eſſay on the circumſtances which ſhould determine the ſituation for villages, either on the coaſts, or in the inland parts of the Highlands; the proper meaſures to be adopted by Government, or this Society for their general encouragement, or by the proprietors in making ſuch eſtabliſhments, and the proper method of providing the ſettlers with ground for building, and other purpoſes, and ſecuring to them a ſupply of neceſſaries during the infancy of ſuch eſtabliſhment—*A Gold Medal.*

N. B. The eſſays to be lodged with the Secretary of this Society, on or before the firſt day of December next. It is requeſted, that there be prefixed to each eſſay ſome motto, device, or diſtinguiſhing mark; and that, along with ſuch eſſay, the author ſend a ſealed note, containing his name and place of abode, and inſcribed on the back, with the motto, device, or diſtinguiſhing mark, prefixed to the eſſay. None of the ſealed notes will be opened, except thoſe relative to the preferred eſſays.

V. To PROPRIETORS for LINEN and WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

1ſt, To the proprietor who has eſtabliſhed an woolen manufacture on his eſtate, employing the greateſt number of looms—*A Gold Medal.*

2d, To the proprietor who ſhall eſtabliſh, or procure to be eſtabliſhed, an woolen manufacture on his eſtate, employing the greateſt number of looms within *three years*, reckoning from 30th March 1785, when the premium was firſt advertiſed—*A Gold Medal.*

3d, To the proprietor who, betwixt the 1ſt day of October laſt, and the 1ſt of October 1786, ſhall have brought and ſettled on his eſtate a perſon properly qualified to prepare the wool, knit and teach the knitting of ſtockings of the ſame, after the Aberdeen or Shetland method, or both, and on whoſe eſtate the greateſt quantity ſhall be made in proportion to the number of inhabitants—*A Gold Medal.*

4th, To the proprietor who has eſtabliſhed a linen manufacture on his eſtate, employing the greateſt number of looms—*A Gold Medal.*

5th, To the proprietor who ſhall eſtabliſh, or procure to be eſtabliſhed, a linen manufacture upon his eſtate, employing the greateſt number of looms within *three years*, reckoning from 30th March 1785—*A Gold Medal.*

VI. To LINEN and WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

1ſt, To the manufacturer or company who has eſtabliſhed an woolen manufacture, employing the greateſt number of looms—*A Gold Medal.*

N. B. The directors have reſolved, that the perſons who got the premiums for this article laſt year ſhall not be entitled again to compete for this premium.

2d, To the manufacturer or company who has eſtabliſhed a linen manufacture, employing the greateſt number of looms—*A Gold Medal.*

N. B. Proprietors and manufacturers will take notice, that, in competing for the premiums, they muſt tranſmit to the ſecretary of this ſociety an account of the manufactures ſo eſtabliſhed, ſpecifying the number of looms employed, and quantity of linen and woolen cloth ſo manufactured.

Proprietors are to ſign the account of the manufactures eſtabliſhed or procured by them or others, which is alſo to be certified by the miniſter of the pariſh, and a neighbouring juſtice of peace; and in the ſame way the manufacturer is to ſubſcribe his account, and get it certified by the miniſter and juſtice, as above; and theſe accounts, ſo certified, muſt be lodged with the ſecretary on or before the 1ſt day of November next.

VII. PREMIUMS in Money to actual Farmers and Tenants for the following articles relative to AGRICULTURE.

1ſt, Premium of *One Guinea*, and *Ten Pounds Weight of Clover Seed*, to each of five tenants in the counties of Orkney, Caithneſs, Sutherland, the Highland Diſtricts of Roſs, Inverneſs, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dunbarton, Argyle, and Bute, that ſhall have the greateſt proportion of their arable land under a crop from ſown Clover and Rye-graſs Seed in the year 1786—that proportion not being leſs than half a Scots acre, and the quantity of arable land poſſeſſed by the perſon having that half acre or more under a crop of ſown graſs, for ſaid year, not being leſs than two, nor more than twelve Scots acres.—L.5 : 5.

2d, To three actual farmers who ſhall raiſe the greateſt weight of Hay upon one acre of Scots meaſure, of ſown graſs, in ſaid counties and Highland diſtricts, on land ſo laid down—*Three Guineas each.*

N. B. Theſe premiums not to extend to perſons living in market towns, or paying a rent of twelve ſhillings an acre and upwards.

3d, A premium of *One Guinea* and *Five Pounds Turnip Seed* to each of five tenants in the above mentioned counties and Highland diſtricts, who ſhall have the greateſt proportion of their arable land under Turnip in the year 1786, —that proportion not being leſs than a Scots acre, and the quantity of arable land poſſeſſed by the perſons having that acre or more under turnip, not being leſs than two, nor more than twleve Scots acres.—L.5 : 5.

N. B. A certificate ſubſcribed by a juſtice of peace and the miniſter of the pariſh to be held as evidence of the facts, and muſt be tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the ſociety on or before the 1ſt day of December next.

4th, To the perſon or company who ſhall raiſe the greateſt quantity of Potatoes on one acre, in ſaid counties or Highland diſtricts,—*Three Guineas.*

N. B. An account of the mode of culture, and certificate of the quantity by weight, in the manner above mentioned, muſt be tranſmitted to the ſecretary on or before the 25th of December next.

5th, To the actual farmer in Mull, or any of the iſlands to the northward, or upon the coaſt from Oban in Argyleſhire round to Dornoch in the ſhire of Sutherland, who ſhall raiſe and dreſs the greateſt quantity of clean ſkutched Flax, fit for the heckle, from half a Scots acre,—*Five Guineas.*

N. B. Every perſon who competes for this premium muſt tranſmit to the ſecretary, on or before the 1ſt day of February 1787, an affidavit before a juſtice of peace or other magiſtrate, aſcertaining, in avoirdupoiſe weight, the number of ſtones of flax raiſed upon ſuch half acre.

VIII. PREMIUMS in Money for WOOLEN CLOTH, STOCKINGS, and SPINNING, &c.

1ſt, For the beſt ſpecimen of Woolen Cloth, not under three pieces, made in the counties and diſtricts above mentioned, being a coarſe ſtuff, fit for common uſe in that part of the country, not exceeding two ſhillings a yard, each piece not to be under twenty yards,—*Six Guineas.*

2d, For the ſecond beſt Woolen Cloth, ſpecimen to conſiſt of three pieces, of the quality, price, and number of yards with the laſt article,—*Four Guineas.*

3d, For the beſt parcel of Worſted Stockings, not under the number of twenty-four pairs, knit in the Highlands of Scotland, and well ſhaped, worth from one ſhilling to two ſhillings each pair,—*Three Guineas.*

4th, To the ſpinner who ſhall produce the beſt ſample of Worſted, fit for the manufacture of ſtockings, ſpun in the Highlands of Scotland,—*Three Guineas.*

N. B. Specimens of the four laſt articles muſt be lodged with the ſecretary on or before the 1ſt day of December next.—Competitors are to fix upon their ſpecimens ſome diſtinguiſhing mark, and at the ſame time tranſmit a ſealed note, containing their name and places of abode, and inſcribed with the diſtinguiſhing mark fixed on their ſpecimens.

By order of the Annual Committee of Directors,

JOHN LESLY, D. Secretary.

Roup of Black Cattle, Houſehold Furniture, &c.

Near Fort-William.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon the farm of Corpach, near Fort-William, upon the 25th and 26th days of May next,

The WHOLE STOCK, conſiſting of Milk and Yeild Cows, Stots, Heifers, Bulls, and Black Cattle of all kinds, Sheep, Horſes, farming Utenſils, Houſehold Furniture, &c. &c. preſently upon the ſaid farm of Corpach, and other neighbouring farms, as lately poſſeſſed by the factor on the eſtate of Lochell.

As this large and valuable ſtocking of cattle has been ſelected and reared up with care and attention for a courſe of years, from the beſt breed in the highlands, they are inferior to none in point of quality; and the great demand for them from all quarters, of late years, with the advanced price at which they ſold on all occaſions, is the beſt evidence of the public eſtimation of their value and quality.

The ſale of the cattle, &c. to hold on the 25th. and of the houſehold furniture on the 26th days of May.

Diſtillery in Fairntoſh.

THAT there is to be SOLD, and entered into immediately, or the term of Whitſunday next, The whole BUILDINGS and UTENSILS neceſſary for carrying on a Diſtillery on an extenſive plan, on the eſtate of Fairntoſh, belonging to Mr Forbes of Culloden.

The ſituation is one of the beſt in Scotland for carrying on this buſineſs, from the ſuperior quality and character of the ſpirits made in this part of the country, from there being no other regular diſtiller within 100 milles of it, and from the very great demand for the aquavitæ made on this eſtate for the markets in the ſouth of Scotland and London, which muſt now encreaſe conſiderably, on account of this diſtillery being the only one in the north can ſupply theſe markets.

The premiſſes are well ſupplied with water cloſe by the works, where plenty of firing can be got on eaſy terms. They are advantageouſly ſituated in the centre of a good corn country, on the frith of Cromarty, where veſſels can conveniently load and unload within leſs than a quarter of a mile of the diſtillery.

The buildings, which are in perfect good order, have been ſubſtantially built with ſtone and lime within theſe five years, and conſiſt of a large convenient brew-houſe, extenſive malting barns, victual lofts, kiln, counting-houſe, &c.

The utenſils, of which there is a complete ſet, made at Glaſgow and Leith, and which have been all lately purchaſed, are very little the worſe of the wear.

Along with the Diſtillery, will alſo be aſſigned over, the Leaſe of an advantageous Farm, at the rent of 21 l. per annum, of which 14 years are unexpired; on which is a proper ſteading of office-houſes, and for which melioration will be allowed by the proprietor at the end of the leaſe. The farm is immediately adjoining the diſtillery, and is a very great advantage and convenience to any perſon carrying on that buſineſs on the premiſſes.

The proprietor of the eſtate has authoriſed the preſent proprietors of the diſtillery, to aſſure any perſon who ſucceeds them in that buſineſs, of every reaſonable encouragement and accommodation in his power.

Perſons willing to treat for thoſe ſubjects, and deſirous to be informed of further particulars, may apply to Mr John Grant factor of Fairntoſh, by Dingwall, or Meſſrs William Inglis, William Scott, or John Mackintoſh, merchants, Inverneſs; either of whom are authoriſed to conclude a bargain.

AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in whole or in Lots, within the King's Arms Inn in Ayr, upon Friday the 12th day of May next,

The Lands of BROCKLOCH, lying in the pariſh of Maybole, and ſhire of Ayr. Theſe lands are holden of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs books at 113 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. They extend to nearly 300 acres Scotch meaſure, are ſituated within a mile of the town of Maybole, and are highly improvable.

The free rent payable out of theſe lands juſt now, after deduction of all public burdens, is 25 l. Sterling. But the preſent leaſes, which were for fifteen years, expire at Whitſunday next, when a very conſiderable riſe may be expected. The proprietor has already been offered 90 l. Sterling per annum for a new leaſe.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Blane, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or to David Limond, writer in Ayr, perſons intending to purchaſe, either by private bargain, or at the roup, may apply for further information.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Whitſun day next,

That Well-known INN, called the GEORGE INN, in Haddington, conſiſting of a good kitchen parlour, and landlady's room in the ground floor, with cellars and other conveniencies; upon the firſt floor, two dining-rooms, and three bed-rooms, a large bar and cloſet; upon the ſecond flat, three bed-rooms, and cloſets; and in the attic ſtorey, three ſleeping rooms. Stabling to contain thirty horſes; and ſtances for ſix chaiſes.

The Houſe, &c. will be ſhown by Mr Crumbie merchant in Haddington; and to him, or Alexander Maclaurin, Cowgate Port, Edinburgh, application may be made for particulars.

Alſo, a HOUSE at the foot of the Canongate, with ſtabling for 30 horſes, and ſtances for three carriages.

Apply to Mr Maclaurin, as above.

LANDS IN INVERNESS SHIRE, Superiority in Lanarkſhire, &c.

FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 29th day of June 1786, at ſix o'clock afternoon, the Lands and others after mentioned, in the ſeveral lots and diviſions following; or in ſuch other lots as may appear more eligible to purchaſers:

LOT I. The SUPERIORITY of the ſix-merk lands of old extent of Arbuckles, lying within the barony of Monkland, and Sheriffdom of Lanark, with the feu-duties payable by ſix different vaſſals, being 31 l. 14 l. 4 d. 8-12ths Sterling, of money, with 5 bolls of corn payable in kind, beſides the caſualties of Superiority which are conſiderable, as the properties are valuable and ſome of the vaſſals in non-entry. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, affording an unexceptionable qualification in the county; and the purchaſer may have the benefit of a Crown charter, with an unexecuted precept of ſaſine.

LOT II. The Lands and Barony of LENTRAN, comprehending the Lands of Rinduie, Holm, and Craigaig, lying within the pariſh of Kirkhill, and county of Inverneſs, ſituated about half way between Inverneſs and Beauly, the public road between theſe places paſſing through a part of the the lands, which ſtretch in a line from the contiguous frith or arm of the ſea, to the tops of the hills at the ſouth, where they have fewel with an extent of hill property and commonty; together with the Mill of Kingily, and piece of Ground lying contiguous thereto, being a part of the lands of Bellygrinſhill, with the multures, ſucken, ſequels, and knaveſhip of the ſaid mill, due and payable out of the lands of Newton, Kingily, and Bellygrinſhill, with the ſhillen-hill, mill-lead, and other conveniencies of the ſaid mill.

The preſent groſs rent of the ſaid lands and barony of Lentran is 157 bolls bear, and 31 l. 17 s. 5 d. 3-12ths Sterl. of money rent. The mill having for ſome time been diſcontinued, the proprietors and tenants of the lands thirled have ſince gone to other mills, paying dry multures only; ſo that the value of the thirlege cannot be diſtinctly aſcertained till the mill is rebuilt.

LOT III. The Towns and Lands of SHIAN, lying in the pariſh of Kilmanivaig, and county of Inverneſs, on the great military road from Fort Auguſtus to Fort William; together with the lands of Weſter Aberchallader, lying in the united pariſhes of Boleſkine and Abertarff, and county aforeſaid, with the ſalmon fiſhings in Loch Oich thereto belonging. The lands of Shian are holden feu of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of 20 merks Scots yearly of feu-duty. They are at preſent ſet at 36 l. Sterling yearly rent; but, on a 19 years leaſe, a conſiderable riſe is offered. There is lime on the ground, and appearances of lead ore. The lands of Weſter Aberchallader are to be holden of the purchaſer of the next lot, for payment of 5 s. of feu-duty. The preſent groſs rent is but 38 l. Sterling on a leaſe of ſix years endurance from Whitſunday 1784; but which may be terminated in the option of a purchaſer at Whitſunday 1787.

LOT IV. The Lands of EASTER and MIDDLE ABERCHALLADERS, including KYLACHY, with their proper graſings in Glenbuck, as well as thoſe which formerly belonged to the lands of Kytrie; together with the Superiority of the Lands of Weſter Aberchallader: And alſo, the Lands of Leek and Invervigar, with the ſalmon fiſhings on the water of Oich effiering to theſe reſpective lands.—The preſent groſs rent of which is 103 l. 5 s. Sterling money upon leaſes, which may be terminated by a purchaſer at Whitſunday 1787, as to the lands of Aberchalladers, and at Whitſunday 1792, as to the ſaid lands of Leek and Invervigar.—The ſaid reſpective lands are to be holden of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 20 merks Scots money of feu-duty. There is on the lands of Easter Aberchallader an inexhauſtible lime quarry, of excellent quality and eaſily wrought.

LOT V. The Lands of KYTRIE, the Davoch Lands of COULACHY, with their ſhealings in Glentarff, Brunletter, and Corryuſachan, and privilege of the ſhealling of Dirachluan; and alſo, the old Glebe of Abertarff, lands of Clachan, and Achvraid. The lands in this lot are alſo to be holden of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of 20 merks Scots money of feu-duty. The preſent rent or tack-duty at which they are let, is 120 l. Sterling money, by a leaſe expiring at Whitſunday 1790, but which, in the option of a purchaſer, may be terminated at Whitſunday 1787.

LOT VI. The Lands of Meikle and Little ACHINDARROCHS, the lands of ACHTERAMORE, ACHTERABEG, the lands of BALMIAN and CARNGODDY, with the moſs thereof; together with the Graſing of Carnoch in Glentarff, and Salmon Fiſhings upon the water of Oich adjoining to the ſaid lands, as preſently poſſeſſed by Lieut. Ewen M'Pherſon, by a leaſe current for 19 years from Whitſunday 1785, but which may be terminated in the option of a purchaſer at Whitſunday 1792, whereby the preſent tack-duty effeiring to the ſaid lands, is 130 l. Sterling. This lot alſo to be holden of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 20 merks Scots money of feu-duty yearly. There is on the lands of Achtera a full grown oak wood of conſiderable value, fit for cutting.

LOT VII. The Lands of INCHNACARDOCH, comprehending the towns and lands of Balnatua, Balnafedoch, and Bellaoich, with the ſalmon fiſhings on the water of Oich and weſter end of Lochneſs, effeiring to the ſaid lands, as preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid Lieutenant Ewan M'Pherſon, Roderick M'Donald, and others, his ſub-tenants, at the yearly rent of 57 l. Sterling. This lot to be holden of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 260 merks Scots money of feu-duty.

The lands in lots 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, and part of lot 3d, are at preſent thirled to the mill of Abertarff, but each purchaſer is to have right to his own multures, with power to build mills if they think proper, which will be an immediate addition to the rental and value of each lot; and there is no doubt that there will be a farther increaſe of rent on the termination of the current leaſes, as the lands are of great extent, and ſafe wintering grounds, being of excellent quality, both for cropt and ſtore farms, well accommodated in every reſpect, with eaſy acceſs to the ſouth country markets, by the public military road running through them.

LOT VIII. The Old Glebe of BOLESKINE, preſently poſſeſſed without leaſe, at the yearly rent of 3 l. Sterling.

LOT IX. The PREMIUM of INSURANCE in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, which effeired to the houſe and pertinents fronting the High Street of Edinburgh, between Niddry and Merlin's Wynd, being the ſecond ſtorey above the ſhops, and valued at 2000 l. Scots.

The barony of Lentran will be ſhown by Mr William Fraſer, factor on the eſtate of Lovat, reſiding at Inverneſs.—The lands of Abertarff and Shian by Thomas Fraſer at Dalcattick, near Fort Auguſtus, and by the ground officers and tenants; and the progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale, are in the hands of James Fraſer, writer to the ſignet, to whom intended purchaſers may apply for further particulars.

Lands in Roxburghſhire to be Sold.

THE Lands and Eſtate of GREENA, lying in the par of Caſtletown and lordſhip of Liddiſdale, and holding feu of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 1 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling.

Theſe lands, which conſiſt of 1457 Engliſh acres are let at the yearly rent of 310 l. Sterling, and are capable of great improvement, as there is a going coal and quantities of limeſtone upon the ground, with a thriving wood of conſiderable extent.

The lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of Liddel, near the river Eſk, a few miles diſtant from Langtown and Langholm. James Douglas, wood-forreſter at Greena, will ſhow the grounds.

For particulars enquire at William Oliver, Eſq; the proprietor at Weens, near Jedburgh, or Mr Samuel Mitchelſon ſenior, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE

TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt June 1786, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of HILTON, with the Advocation, Donation, and Right of Patronage of the church of Hilton, lying in the united pariſhes of Hilton and Whitſom, and ſhire of Berwick.

Theſe lands are of an excellent ſoil, and moſt conveniently ſituated, being within a few miles of lime and coal, and of the market towns of Berwick, Dunſe, and Coldſtream.—They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, are in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to further particulars, and has power to deal by private bargain, previous to the day of roup.

Alexander Brown, tenant at Wynnefield, will ſhow the eſtate.

Sale of Lands, Salmon & White Fiſhings,

In the Counties of

Elgin and Forres, Nairn, Inverneſs and Roſs.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on the 21ſt day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven in the afternoon,

LOT I. The Eſtates of DALVEY and GRANGEGREEN, formerly called Grangehill, in the united pariſhes of Dyke and Moy, and county of Elgin and Forres. Theſe lands are of good ſoil, abound with limeſtone, and are capable of great improvement, as they lie in the middle of a populous country, are moderately rented, and moſtly out of leaſe. By a late diviſion a moſs has been annexed to the eſtate, which being now drained, a conſiderable tract of ground, upon the ſide of it, offers a valuable and eaſy ſubject for improvement. There are two extenſive plantations of trees on the eſtate of Dalvey, in an advanced and thriving ſtate. The Manſion-houſe of Dalvey commands an extenſive view of the Moray Frith, town and harbour of Findhorn, town of Forres, and of the adjacent country. The Gardens are excellent, and the offices new and complete. The free rent of Dalvey, reckoning both the bear and meal at the low converſion of ten ſhillings per boll, amounts to 232 l. 5 s. 10 d. 9-12ths Sterling.

The free rent of Grangegreen, at the above converſion, including a ſalmon-fiſhing on the river of Findhorn, rented at 106 l. 2 s. 11 d. 6-12ths, after deduction of public burdens, amounts to 245 l. 7 s. 7 d. 6-12ths Sterling.

The lands of Dalvey and Grangegreen both hold feu of the Crown. The valued rent of Dalvey is 700 l. 15 s. 10 d. and of Grangegreen, 473 l. 19 s. 10 d. The Lands of Grangegreen, including the ſalmon-fiſhings, are liferented by a gentleman of 74 years of age, and are to be ſold with the burden of his liferent.

LOT II. The Lands and Eſtate of KINCORTH, and EASTER BIN, in the ſaid united pariſhes of Dyke and Moy, and county of Elgin and Forres, lie along the bay of Findhorn, are moſtly out of leaſe, and are very improveable, having an extenſive tract of rich ground belonging to theſe lands, in common with a neighbouring proprietor. The free rent of this lot, which holds feu of ſubjects ſuperiors, converting the meal and bear as above, and including a ſalmon-fiſhing, which yields of free rent 99 l. 12 s. 3 d. Sterling, amounts to 254 l. 1 s. 10 d. 3-12ths.

LOT III. The Lands and Eſtate of PARK, in the pariſh of Aldcarn, and county of Nairn, yielding a clear rent of 32 l. 19 s. 4 d. 10-12ths Sterling of money, and 299 bolls 2 lippies of victual, half meal half bear, the meal at 7 ſtone 12 lib. to the boll. This lot holds of the Crown and is valued in the ceſs-books at 777 l. 5 s. Scots. The lands are ſituated within two miles of the town of Nairn and within ſix of Fort George, and are of excellent ſoil, capable of great improvement. They have an heritable ſtatute, tolerance or ſervitude of peats on two extenſive moſſes in the neighbourhood. Upon this eſtate of Park there are two extenſive incloſures, planted with firs, which are well grown, and in a thriving condition.

LOT IV. The Lands and Barony of CLAVA, lying in the pariſh of Croy, and counties of Nairn and Inverneſs within four miles of Inverneſs, and the like diſtance from Nairn and Fort George. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs books at 292 l. 15 s. 8 d. Scots: And, along with theſe lands of Clava, are to be ſold, the Lands of MID-FLEENES, lying in the pariſh of Ardclaugh, and county of Nairn; holding alſo feu of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs books at 152 l. 10 s. 8 d. Scots.

The free rent of the lands and barony of Clava, converting the victual at ten ſhillings per boll, amounts to 170 l. 4 s. 8 d. 8-12ths Sterling; that of Mid-Fleenes, to 44 l. 3 s. 10-12ths Sterling.

The Lands of Clava, lying along the river of Nairn, produce excellent corn, and are noted paſture-grounds for cattle and ſheep. There are abundance of moſs and limeſtone on this eſtate, and ſome favourable appearance of coal. The leaſes being all expired, except one of a ſingle farm, a purchaſer will have an opportunity of improving the lands, or of letting them to advantage.

LOT V. The LANDS and TENEMENTS lying about the town of Nairn, which lately belonged in property to the family of Roſe of Clava, with one half of the mill of Nairn, and the half of the ſalmon-fiſhings on the water of Nairn, held of ſubjects ſuperior. Theſe Lands are all out of leaſe; and the rents have not been raiſed for many years paſt. They are well ſupplied with peats from the moſs of Nairn, and accommodated with a conſiderable extent of out paſture-ground of the commonty of Nairn. The old Manſion-houſe, pigeon-houſe and garden of Clava, with ſome tenements in the town of Nairn, are included in this Lot; and there are ſundry boats on this parcel, for white or ſea fiſhery, which pay teind-fiſh that are not rentalled. The free rent of this Lot, including 51 l. Sterling for the ſalmon-fiſhing, amounts to 237 l. 17 s. 9 d. 11-12ths Sterl.

LOT VI. The LANDS lying in and about the towns of Fortroſe and of Roſemarcky, ſituated along the bays of Fortroſe and Avock, holding partly of the Magiſtrates of Fortroſe, and partly of Mr Roſs of Cromarty.

The free rent of theſe Lands, which may be ſold together or in ſeparate Lots, as purchaſers incline, computing 15 bolls 2 firlots bear at ten ſhillings per boll, amounts to 192 l. 18 s. 5 d. Sterling.

Perſons intending to purchaſe may apply, for further information, to Mr William Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has powers to ſell by private bargain; or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds, and progreſs of writings, articles or conditions of roup, and rentals of the ſeveral eſtates.

David Robertſon, at Grangegreen, near Forres, the preſent factor, will ſhow the eſtates, when required.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in —
A ſingle Paper 3 *d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly, when called for—2 *l.* & 6 *d.* delivered in Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* ſent by Poſt.